

FORECAST.
Wednesday, cool; Thursday,
fair and warmer.

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

EIGHT PAGES.

TEMPERATURE.
Maximum, 57. Minimum, 47.

VOLUME XXXVII

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

WICHITA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

NUMBER 103

BULGARIA IS MOBILIZED

Air Is Full of Most Warlike
Rumors.

THOOPS ARE CALLED OUT

To Strengthen Forces Along
Frontier the Purpose

TURKS BURN A MONASTERY

They Kill the Servants and
Women Found There

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 15.—No important step is likely to be taken at the present critical juncture, pending the return to the capital of Prince Ferdinand and a reply from the powers or some intimation from them in response to the Bulgarian note. The air here is filled with rumors of mobilization. It is alleged that the first three divisions of the army having their centers at Sofia, Philippopolis and Slivica, have been called out. In official circles, however, it is declared that the only step actually decided upon is the summoning to the colors of the first three divisions who retired from the army during the last three years. This will give a force of some 10,000 men, who will be chiefly employed in strengthening the troops along the frontier. It is expected that a week will suffice to enable the ministry to judge the extent to which the final appeal to the powers is likely to prove successful. Doubts are expressed as to the plausibility of the Bulgarian note, which will bring the sincerity of the military attitude and its complete justification for pursuing such a document. In view of the immense forces that Turkey is gathering in threatening close proximity to the Bulgarian frontier.

It is stated that the ports have protested Austria against Austrian and Hungarian forces being allowed to furnish cartridges to the Bulgarian government at the present time. It is announced that a detachment of Turkish troops which went to the Greek monastery of Harshland, near Monastir, to seek a number of revolutionary leaders supposed to be hiding in the building, finding no one there, set fire to the monastery and killed the servants and women. At Konia, Kiglevi, near Iosvograd, a body of Turkish infantry and cavalry accompanied by a mounted battery fought a three hours engagement with insurgents. The Turks lost 30 killed and many wounded.

DENY THE CHARGE.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 15.—Replying to notes of the Turkish representative here in which it was alleged that the insurance in Macedonia was the work of Bulgarian bands who had crossed the frontier, the Bulgarian government Saturday repudiated the accusation, reviewing the history of the insurance and claiming that the outbreak was the direct result of the existing state of government in Macedonia, which had forced the youth of the country to flee abroad and gradually organize the organization. Bulgaria also disclaimed all responsibility for the events at Adrianople, which, it is declared, are due to the persecution of the Bulgarian population.

Finally, Bulgaria stated that the Turkish government was producing a situation filled with peril for the stability and pointed out that there was danger of a catastrophe to both countries.

Prince Ferdinand will return here tomorrow.

The revolutionary headquarters has received news of a terrible situation at Lozengrad. The whole district is filled with Turkish and Albanian troops and Turkish hordes. Twelve villages have been burned and over 100 families have been massacred. Many of the women and girls captured have been sent to various harems. About 400 widows and orphans have arrived at the frontier village of Terkender from Lozengrad.

A telegram from Duran says that the authorities of the town of Lozengrad have ordered the Bulgarian families to be removed from the Greek districts. The decree causes great fear among the Bulgarians. All the Bulgarian prisoners in the town jail at Lozengrad have been killed by Muslim prisoners, aided by the prison guards.

HEROIC WORK SAVES.

Two Hospital Patients May Die of Excitement Due to Fire.

Salt Lake, Sept. 15.—Heroic work on the part of nurses and attendants prevented a serious loss of life in a fire that started from a defective fuse in the kitchen-Wright hospital in this city shortly after noon today. The loss will not exceed \$10,000. Two patients, William Dalton and George Black, were so badly shocked by the excitement that their recovery is doubtful.

GARRY BLACK FLAGS

TWO SOCIALISTS IN PORTO RICO
MAKE RADICAL TALK.

They Are Convicted of Anarchist
Conduct and Imprisoned.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 15.—Enrique Combe and Leonidas Guillot, two Socialists, who spoke in a recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor, were put on trial today for insulting the American flag and threatening the life of Governor Hunt. Their speeches were with abuse of the government. One of the prisoners was accused of advising the workmen to parade, carrying black flags, and then to make demands upon the government. If these demands were refused, the speaker added, the alternative of killing Governor Hunt remained. The other orator was said to have declared that the American flag was a rag fit to cover rascals and criminals. The accused vehemently denied the charge. They were tried before Justice Koppel, convicted of anarchist conduct and sentenced to six months in prison.

Justice Koppel said the flag is higher than the law and anarchists need never expect any mercy in his court. The case has established a precedent as a Porto Rican official warning that attacks on the flag and government must stop. The Americans and loyal Porto Ricans are jubilant, while the Socialists are angry at today's decision.

The convicted men will appeal from the judgment, declaring that Justice Koppel had no jurisdiction and there is no law covering the offense. The interest in the case is intense.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—According to the Tagblatt, M. Witte, president of the Russian council of ministers, has arrived here from Paris. His visit is said to be connected with the negotiations for a new Russian-German commercial treaty.

New York, Sept. 15.—Francis V. Benque, who was arrested on the complaint of the federal authorities on a charge of having written threatening letters to Secretary Hay, was today committed to the Manhattan state asylum. Ward's island, he having been pronounced by doctors to be not a full possession of his faculties.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—Norton, Pease & Company, commission dealers in woolens, assigned today. Liabilities \$125,000, with assets of about the same.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Reid, Henderson & Company, wholesale tea and spice dealers. Liabilities \$30,000 assets \$20,000.

London, Sept. 15.—Whitaker Wright, the company promoter, was rearraigned at the Guild Hall police court today, when the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution began and lasted throughout fifteen days.

New York, Sept. 15.—For assaulting Patrick O'Neil, walking delegate of the plasterers' union, Sam Parks was today fined \$50 with the alternative of serving fifteen days.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 15.—The cases of ex-Governor Taylor, ex-Secretary of State Finley, Captain Powers, a brother of Caleb Powers, and others charged with complicity in the Goebel murder conspiracy case were called in the Franklin circuit court today and continued.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15.—Reports received by the local weather bureau show that heavy rains have visited southern Georgia and eastern Alabama. In some localities the rains have broken all records and cotton crops are badly damaged.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15.—The seventh biennial conference of the National Protective Legion met here today.

London, Sept. 15.—As a result of the recent anti-Jewish agitation among the laboring classes at Cardiff, Wales, and in its neighborhood, one hundred Jewish employees of the Dowlais works left Merthyr Tydfil today on their way to America.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—H. Chester Van Sant, eastern manager of the United States Steel corporation, died today from appendicitis, aged 45 years.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 15.—The department store of Wolf & Marx burned today, enailing a loss of over \$200,000. School's roof garden was also destroyed.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Postmaster General Payne left today for Virginia Hot Springs for a week's vacation.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Rear Admiral O'Neill, chief of ordnance, will ask for \$180,000 for ordnance in the navy for the next fiscal year.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Miss Morgan, manager of the American Women's club, died here last night. She had been for many years active in charity work in Berlin and a large contributor to other work.

Washington, Sept. 15.—James Korr Kelly, formerly United States senator from Oregon, died at his residence here today, aged 81 years.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 15.—C. Sam Nichols, a newspaper man, who has founded numerous papers in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Wyoming since the close of the civil war, died in this city today, aged 60 years.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 15.—Captain John A. Schenck, U. S. A., retired, died here today, having been a communication from the president of the St. Louis University, tendering him the appointment of professor of military science and art in that institution.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 15.—A heavy snow storm has been in progress here since Sunday and shows no indication of abating. A great deal of snow has fallen, but it melts almost as soon as it strikes the ground.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 15.—Reports from the northern part of the state are to the effect that a storm has prevailed there for the past twenty-four hours. In a number of places the storm approached the proportions of a blizzard.

London, Sept. 15.—Consols today continued their record-breaking downward path. This morning they were quoted at only 98 3-16.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 15.—Miss Huldah B. Todd, postmaster at Greenwood, Del., died here today. She was the postmaster general because she was appointed to United States Senator Alcey attracted the attention of the entire country. She has given up the disputed office to Jacob L. Houseman, who was appointed her successor.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The national association of railway postal clerks, the United States railway service mutual benefit association and women's auxiliary of the postal clerks organization met in joint convention here today.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 15.—The opening meeting of the national encampment of the Sons of Veterans of the United States took place today. Nearly 5,000 delegates are here.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 15.—The Great Northern railroad today succeeded in establishing telegraphic communication along the entire length of the system. The railroads were all in much better shape today. Trains on the Minnesota and Iowa division of the Omaha line were still from four to six hours late today.

TO RECLAIM ARID WEST

Twenty-Six States and Territories Represented.

IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE

Even New York Sends Delegates to the Congress.

MEXICO AND FRANCE

Foreign Countries Take an Interest in Proceedings.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 15.—Twenty-six states and territories of the union are represented at the eleventh National Irrigation congress, which began a four days session in the Ogden tabernacle today, this being the largest number ever represented since the beginning of the movement for the reclamation of the arid west. As showing how the movement has taken on a national instead of a sectional scope, delegates were present even from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Vermont, while from the states of the western plains and mountain governments and commercial organizations of all kinds came by hundreds. The convention, in fact, has run away with the officers of the congress, for so great are the numbers of delegates already on the ground, with more coming in on every train, that the seating capacity of the tabernacle is totally inadequate. An international aspect was lent to the proceedings by the presence of two representatives from foreign governments, Mexico and France, while the government at Washington was represented by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

At both the morning and afternoon sessions the building was packed with interested delegates and the keynote of the present congress, as expressed both by Governor Wells of Utah in his speech of welcome and President W. A. Clark in his response, that "the time has come to do things," was heartily cheered. Important results, beneficial to the cause of irrigation, are confidently anticipated by both delegates and officials from the present congress and the first resolution, introduced by Senator Burton of Kansas, favoring the conserving of the flood waters of the great rivers as a part of the scheme of irrigation of the west, was received with so much favor that there seems to be no doubt that such action will be overwhelmingly favored.

Other resolutions, outlining a plan of forest preservation, are expected to be adopted before the sessions of the congress close.

Tomorrow the subject of colonization will be taken up and discussed by men prominent in railway and sociological work.

A brisk fight for the honor of entertaining the delegates to next year's convention is already under way. Up to this afternoon El Paso, Tex., apparently, had almost a walk-over, but late in the day the Idaho delegation, one of the largest of the congress, unanimously resolved to support and fight for Boise for the honor. Reno, Nev., is also making a brisk fight, while Portland, Ore., has not yet decided. No opposition to the past officers of the congress has developed and sentiment seems unanimous for the re-election of President Clark and other officers. President Clark this afternoon caused considerable unholy joy by declaring his intention of limiting the speeches to ten minutes if possible, the great number scheduled and the amount of work to be accomplished rendering some action of this kind necessary.

PRESIDENT WIRES.

It was 2:35 p. m. before the delegates convened for the afternoon session. The roll of states was called and the various committees named. The roll called developed the fact that twenty-six states and territories were represented at the congress, the largest number ever taking part in the movement.

The following message from President Roosevelt, received this afternoon, was then read:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The passage of the national irrigation law was one of the most important steps, not only to the western states, but to mankind. It was the beginning of an achievement so great that we hesitate to predict the outcome, but it was only the beginning. Now, that the law is an accomplished fact, that law must be given effect. To that end the reclamation service organized under the national irrigation law of June 17, 1902, has been pushed forward with the greatest of energy. In each of the thirteen states and three territories named in the act, some of the projects which promised well at first are found on careful study to be impracticable, either because of scanty water supply or of great cost; others must wait higher values in land, while still others stand the test and are ready for immediate construction. The feasible projects are always large and costly because private enterprise has already seized upon the smaller and less expensive ones, leaving to the government the great works which are to be an essential part in bringing the nation to its full development. Great care and the highest engineering skill are required to plan and build such works, which are among the most difficult undertakings of mankind. They must be built for permanence and safety, for they are to last and spread prosperity for centuries. To design and build such works a body of engineers of the highest character have been brought together in the reclamation service, for only men impartially selected for capacity alone are capable of creating these great structures. Merit must govern, not only in the selection of men, but still more in the selection of the projects. Every reclamation project selected for construction must possess the qualities which command it as a national undertaking certain to reclaim large tracts of arid land and to support in well being a dense and vigorous population. Vast though the benefits of

the reclamation law, there will be many disappointments, which necessarily await both the advocate of special projects and the men whose desire for accomplished results outruns the slow and steady development of these great undertakings. It has been borne in mind that a broad survey of all possible projects gives the conception of their relative value, and that a work of prime importance to one group of men may seem less desirable in the light of wider knowledge. Nor is it wise in large affairs to begin construction first and elaborate details afterwards. Such important points must be carefully studied in advance, and the whole plan tested and approved before work can begin. Yet if we proceed both cautiously and persistently under this beneficent law, we may confidently expect the largest possible development of our arid lands and their settlement by industrious, prosperous, self-respecting men and women, who will exchange the products of irrigated agriculture for the products of mills and factories throughout the United States. Communities flourishing in what is now the desert will finally take their places among the strongest pillars of our commonwealth. The irrigation development of the arid west cannot stand alone. Forestry is the companion and support of irrigation. Without forestry irrigation must fail. Permanent irrigation development and forest destruction cannot exist together. Never forget that the forest reserve policy of the national government means the use of all the resources of the forest reserves. There is little profit in destruction compared with use. The settlement of the great arid west by the makers of homes is the central object both of the irrigation and the forest policy of the United States. In forestry, as in irrigation, the immediate private interests of some individual must occasionally yield to their permanent advantage, which is the public good. The benefits of forestry are not only for the future, but for the present. The forest reserves are for all the people, but first for the people in the immediate neighborhood for whom supplies of wood and water are among the first necessities of life. With the wiser and more skillful management of the reserves by trained men the greater obviously will their usefulness be to the public. We must never allow our chagrin at temporary defeat and difficulties in the management of the forest reserves to blind us to the absolute necessity that the reserves to the people of the west. Support of the forest reserve policy has grown with wonderful rapidity in the west during the last few years. It will continue to grow until the last vestige of opposition, now almost gone, has wholly disappeared before true understanding of the object and the effect of the forest reservation. The greater support of the forest reserve by the people of the west, the greater the assurance that the national irrigation policy will not fail, for the preservation of the forests is vital to the success of this policy. (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BURTON SPEAKS.

United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, was then introduced and delivered the first formal address of the congress. His subject was "Irrigation and the Conservation of Water for the Prevention of Floods." Senator Burton made a strong plea for the control of the flood water at the head of the Mississippi and other tributary rivers, this work to be done in conjunction with the jetty and levee systems of the Lower Mississippi.

"It would seem at a glance," he said, "that it would be more intelligent to harness the flood waters instead of trying to control them. Let us not forget that water in motion is almost unmanageable. But still water can be harnessed and controlled as we control a tractable steed."

Senator Burton introduced the following resolution, which was received with considerable enthusiasm:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the storage of water in the extensive catchment of the streams for the prevention of floods as well as for power and irrigation, is both possible and practicable, and that the government can accomplish as much or more toward the preservation of life and property in the lower reaches of the streams by directing its efforts in this way toward the prevention of floods than it can by its present method in trying to control them by the levee system, and the waters thus conserved would be of incalculable value and a blessing to the people in the arid and semi-arid districts. We believe that irrigation and flood prevention are twin ideas to be developed together."

Letters and telegrams of regret were then read from Senator Chambliss, Denver, Senator T. M. Patterson, of Colorado; F. F. Shaugnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad; D. B. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and President D. H. Moffatt, of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific railroad.

After the musical exercises, the congress adjourned to the most elaborate social feature of the program of entertainment for the representatives was given in the Kiesel building, consisting of a reception and ball given by President Clark and the citizens of Ogden. After today's session, President Clark said:

"This is the largest and most important of all irrigation congresses. It indicates an awakening in the public mind in the importance of irrigation and the storage of waters with government aid. The attendance has exceeded my greatest expectation. Tomorrow when the exhibit of grains and grasses and fruits and sugar beets grown under irrigation is opened for inspection it will surprise every one who sees it. As it has always surprised me, and will be an object lesson to all of the arid lands of the west can produce after the water is supplied."

MARTIN COUNTED OUT.

Sam McVey Made Short Work of the Denver Man.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15.—Sam McVey, the big colored man from Oxford, Md., made short work of "Denver" Ed Martin tonight. Martin was knocked out in the first round. Three short arm right handed blows, delivered at close quarters, landed in the region of Martin's solar plexus and Martin went down on his face and was counted out.

FRENCH CONVOY ATTACKED.

Commander and Thirteen of His Men Are Killed.

Algeria, Sept. 15.—An unconfirmed dispatch from Al-Sofra, a small oasis 112 miles from Tlemcen, says a French convoy under Major Bachevalier, escorted by sharpshooters, was attacked recently in the vicinity of Beni-Bachas and that Bachevalier and thirteen men were killed.

ON INSULAR FREE TRADE

Balfour Issues Advance Sheets of His Pamphlet.

COVERS FISCAL POLICY

Free Trade Is All Right with Free Traders.

NOT WITH PROTECTIONISTS

Some Change Needed to Meet World's Conditions.

London, Sept. 15.—Premier Balfour issued tonight the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents at length arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's policy.

Mr. Balfour says he approaches the subject from the standpoint of a free trader as far as contemporary circumstances will permit. He continues:

"I am a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade is as universal in its application and so capable of an exact exposition that the conclusion to which it logically leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."

The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the premier points out that as a principle of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased, and in fact has seriously diminished.

Compared with past years some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decay. The premier asserts that the is no reason to expect an improvement. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia and even Great Britain's self governing colonies continue to build up a protected island within their borders.

Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the empire. He devotes much space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists. This, the premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, who is unable to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home. He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying that it is selling cheaper in England than the English manufacturer can possibly produce it.

Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes which circulated among his colleagues in the cabinet in the early part of August, and are now published, he explains, because he thinks they might interest a larger circle than that for which they were originally written.

Mr. Balfour in his speech, October 1, is expected to elaborate and explain his case, and then the cabinet will closely watch its reception by the Conservative delegates.

In short, the great question of free trade versus protection, so far as the cabinet is concerned, is still undecided. What will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude in the coming session of the moment. The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that from the beginning to the end it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. There is not a word about the threatened breaking up of the empire or preferential tariffs, and the colonies are scarcely mentioned. On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is opposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes.

Hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of either abandoning preferential tariffs or presenting his campaign until supported by Mr. Balfour.

HABEAS CORPUS WRITS.

Mining Troubles at Cripple Creek Get Into the Courts.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 15.—Former Attorney Eugene Engler appeared before Judge W. P. Seale in the district court today and petitioned for writs of habeas corpus for Charles Campbell, Charles H. McKinney, Sherman Parker and James LaFerty, strike leaders who were arrested by the military last week and have been held as prisoners in the guard house, though no charges have been made against them. Although martial law has not been declared and under the state laws cannot be inaugurated, the military officers have taken absolute control of the district and have utterly ignored the authorities. Brigadier General John Chase, notified Mr. Engler that no civil process for the prisoners whom he represents will be recognized by the military. Furthermore, Adjutant General Bell has intimated that all leaders of the western federation of miners in the district will be arrested and held as prisoners until the strike is broken.

"I shall cause the arrest of General Bell, General Chase and certain members of the mine owners' association," said Mr. Engler today, "and shall prosecute them on a charge of criminal conspiracy. I shall also bring civil suits against them for damages for false imprisonment."

C. G. Kemmler, president of Miners Union No. 9, who left town after furnishing bonds for \$500 on charges of carrying concealed weapons and assaulting a non-union miner and was reported to have fled, returned this afternoon from Colorado Springs. He said that his trip was made for business reasons.

Judge Seale granted writs of habeas corpus as prayed for. The writs are returnable Friday morning. Sheriff Robertson's demand for the four prisoners was formally refused by General Chase.

Regarding the habeas corpus writs issued today, General Chase said this afternoon:

THOUSANDS SEEK HOMES

Between 3,000 and 4,000
People Pass Chicago.

DESTINATION IS SOUTH

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Attract Many.

FIRST DAY OF LOW RATES

Movement Is Largest of Its Kind on Record.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons passed through Chicago today on their way to seek homes in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana, California and other states. The movement was the largest of its kind to be recorded in a single day in the history of western railroads. The occasion was the first day of the homeseekers' rates to the west and southwest, the rate to California and return being \$33 and the rates to other states considerably less than one fare for the round trip.

BEAVERS ON TRIAL.

His Counsel Start Out With Legal Technicalities.

New York, Sept. 15.—The preliminary examination of George W. Beavers, the former head of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department, under the indictments returned against him by the federal grand jury of Brooklyn, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government through the company of the Beavers-Drummond Manufacturing company of Watertown, Wis., which commenced under United States Commissioner Hitchcock. The defendant was represented by his counsel, Messrs. Morgan & Seabury, who were reinforced by a third lawyer, Messrs. Stauer, who conducted the examination. The defendant, looking worried, though attempting to appear at ease, sat behind his counsel.

The government's side of the case was looked after by Assistant United States District Attorney Wm. General Henry L. Burnett, the United States district attorney, who was also present, but took little part in the examination.

At the beginning of the examination Mr. Beavers moved to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that the facts as alleged in the complaint were insufficient and that no proof had been presented for the commissioner's consideration in support of the indictment and complaint as required by law.

Mr. Stauer read a number of decisions supporting his contention.

JEROME AGAINST L.W.

Thinks Support of the Mayor Is Only Half Hearted.

New York, Sept. 15.—District Attorney Jerome, who is at his summer home in Lakeville, Conn., has written to a member of the Citizens' Union in this city a statement of the reasons for his opposition to the candidacy of Mayor Beth Low for re-election.

"I have studied myself by careful inquiry," says Mr. Jerome, "that the great mass of people to whom we must look for support in the coming campaign believe that Mr. Low cannot be re-elected, and that while they may give a half-hearted support to him for the sake of the cause, they cannot overcome their dislike and disgust for him."

The weakness of Mr. Low as a mayoral candidate, Mr. Jerome attributes to "negativism, self-complacency and constitutional limitations."

"This notion of Mr. Low's letter about an independent Democrat is all nonsense," says Mr. Jerome. "We Democrats who have worked so many years in fusion movements are not considering this. We will heartily support a Republican even in such a year as this if we are satisfied that next year he will not be found presiding at Republican political meetings, and in a man who has shown of leadership and a sincere belief in honesty and non-partisan municipal government."

POLICE UNDER ARREST.

They Ignored a Writ of Habeas Corpus in Snyder's Case.

Billings, Mont., Sept. 15.—Judge Loud today placed the entire police force under arrest for contempt in ignoring a writ of habeas corpus served in the case of Carey Snyder, wanted by the Missouri authorities for highway robbery in which \$1,000 worth of diamonds are said to have been stolen. Attorney for Snyder was granted the writ after Governor Thiel had honored the requisition from Missouri, but before the lawyers could serve the papers on the Billings police it is said the Missouri officers had left, giving their men, and prisoner and officers were speeding out of the state.

BANK BUILDING BURNS.

Explosion in Basement Sends Blaze Up the Elevator.

New York, Sept. 15.—The Broadway National Bank building at No. 227 Broadway, corner of Park Place, was gutted by fire early this morning. As it broke there was an explosion in the basement from some unknown cause and the fire immediately followed the elevator shaft to the roof. The interior of the seven-story building was soon ablaze, but the prompt work of the fire department prevented the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The structure was one of the oldest in its neighborhood. The Broadway National bank had moved to new quarters several weeks ago.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—The board of censure appointed by the archbishop to consider various grievances existing between clergymen and laity.

DUFFY KNOCKS OUT RYAN.

Spectators Left the Room in Disquiet After a Few Rounds.

Kansas City, Sept. 15.—Martin Duffy knocked out Philadelphia Tommy Ryan in the eighth round of a slow and uninteresting fight. Many of the spectators left the hall in disgust after the fight had gone a few rounds.

DETAILED FOR UMPIRES.

Will Serve During the Army Maneuvers at Fort Riley.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Nicholas G. Trout, manager of clubs at West Point, and Captain James K. Thompson, Pittsburgh, have been detailed to act as umpires during the army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan.